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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have at all times been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1840. 12tf

At my Auction Store,

2500 LBS. PRIME BACON, for sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

August 25, 1840. 12tf

For Sale,

80,000 BRICK.
200 casks LIME, a part of it just received to-day, of fine quality, and large casks Thotown Lime,
150 bushels Hair,
20 casks Nova Scotia Cal[illegible]ster,
[illegible] Cement,
[illegible] Water Lime,
[illegible] Cash,
[illegible] Fayette-
[illegible] to PATTERSON.

[illegible] 1840. 12-4w

N. B.—I have in employ six good workmen as Bricklayers and Plasterers, and would be glad to serve any who will favour me with their work. I work for prices to suit the times.

A BACKHANDED BLOW AT MR. VAN BUREN FROM HIS OWN ORGAN.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is matter of history that, during the war of 1812, Mr. Van Buren joined the Federalists for the purpose of defeating the reelection of Mr. Madison to the Presidency. At that period Presidential Electors were chosen by the Legislature, and Mr. Van Buren voted for electors in favor of DeWitt Clinton and opposed to Madison. The Washington Globe of the 8th instant, for some reason which we shall not attempt to fathom, thus satirizes and censures Mr. Van Buren and the party with which he acted on that occasion:

"In 1812 these Federalists had another remarkable vision. It was revealed to them in a dream that James Madison had involved the country in a 'wicked and ruinous war;' that the Democrats who supported him were all 'war hawks,' and that none were 'patriots and friends of their country but those who took sides against it, and favored Great Britain, the bulwark of our religion.' They also dreamed that Madison 'deserved a halter,' and ought to be sent to the Isle of Elba," and that De Witt Clinton, who had previously compared them to the Italian exiles, who had rather rule in Hell than serve in Heaven,' was destined to take his place. From this vision they were awakened on the first of November, when, to their great astonishment, found that only seventy-six to one hundred and twenty-seven of the People had been dreaming."

A curious fact occurs to us whilst referring to this lending of the public money, which we dare say many of our readers have forgotten, viz. that whilst the Secretary of the Treasury (no doubt by direction of the President) was making gratuitous loans, without legal authority, to a favored State Bank, the head of another Department of the Government (the Postmaster General) was also, without authority of law, borrowing money, in large amounts, from the same Bank, for the use of his Department, and paying interest upon it; so that the Government was, in fact, *paying to the Bank interest upon its own money* placed in the vaults of that Bank! We remember of no better joke than this, either in finance or fiction, unless it be found in the case of honest *Rodriguez*, the prodigal's steward in Gil Blas, who received five hundred pistoles from his master's tenant for rent, pocketed a hundred of them for his private commission, and the same day lent the balance of four hundred to his master at 20 per cent. interest.—*National Intelligencer.*

Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., of this City, has been elected President of Davidson College, in this State. We have not learned whether he will accept or not.—*Ral. Reg.*

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF MR. OGLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

But now let us look a little at the civil qualifications and services of Gen. Harrison, for he is still more distinguished for his capacity and conduct in the civil offices he has filled than for his qualifications as a military chieftain. As the Governor of the Northwestern Territory, which then embraced a region of country that has since formed five States of this Union, and afterwards as Governor of the State of Indiana, he won for himself the illustrious title of the "Father of the Western Country." As a member, both of this House and of the Senate, and not less when Minister to the Republic of Colombia, he conducted himself in a manner to secure his own reputation, and to reflect honor upon his country. In every situation the polar star that governed all his actions was the love of justice. When he was a member of Congress, and a bill was up to increase the pay of its members, he refused his vote to take up this bill until justice had been done to the men who had been his companions in arms, by passing that pension bill of which he was the earnest, ardent, inflexible, persevering advocate. He refused to do justice to himself till he had seen justice done to the old heroes who had fought for the national liberty. Whoever wishes to form a correct opinion in regard to this portion of the life of Gen. Harrison, and to peruse a compendium of the speeches he delivered, and the principles he advocated in this and in the other House, has only to consult a series of editorial articles, which were prepared by Mr. Gales, the editor of the Intelligencer, where they will see, as in a picture, the honest, manly, patriotic, feeling character of the venerated hero whom the People of the West so enthusiastically admire. Let any man consider what was the weight of responsibility imposed on Gen. Harrison when he was appointed Commander-in-chief over the whole Northwestern Territory by that President Madison whose election Mr. Van Buren so zealously opposed. Hear what the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, wrote to him on that occasion: "*You will command such means as may be practicable, exercise YOUR OWN discretion, and act in all cases according to YOUR OWN judgment.*"

Here is *carte blanche* unlimited—discretionary power over the whole West; the country and all its interests were placed at his disposal. Such was the confidence reposed in him by James Madison. Subsequently, Mr. Monroe, acting Secretary of War, wrote Gen. Harrison in relation to the invasion of Upper Canada as follows:

"No person can be so competent to that decision as yourself; and the *President has great confidence in the soundness of the opinion you may form.* He wishes you to weigh maturely this important subject, *and take such part which your judgment may dictate.*"

Such an amount of power was never intrusted to any other officer of this Government. And did Harrison betray the trust? Did he basely violate this confidence of the Chief Magistrate? No. Never; never in a single instance.

Do you know how it was that this same man acquired, in so eminent a degree, the affections and love of the officers and soldiers in the army? He himself has disclosed the secret in four lines:

"By treating them with affection and kindness; by always recollecting that they were my fellow-citizens, whose feelings I was bound to respect, *and by sharing, on every occasion, the hardships* which they were obliged to undergo."

General Harrison possessed the confidence and approbation of every President of the United States, from George Washington down to the election of Gen. Jackson.

In 1791, when 19 years of age, he was appointed by Washington an ensign in our army.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

In 1795, he was made a captain, and placed in command of Fort Washington.

In 1797, he was appointed by President Adams Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor.

In 1798, he was chosen a Delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and in the same year, President Jefferson appointed him sole commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1803 and 1806, he was re-appointed Governor by President Jefferson.

In 1809, he was appointed by President Madison Governor of Indiana.

In 1814, he was appointed by Madison one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians, and in the same year, with his colleagues, Gov. Shelby and Gen. Cass, concluded the celebrated treaty of Greenville.

In 1815, he was again appointed such commissioner, with Gen. McArthur and Mr. Graham, and negotiated a treaty at Detroit.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1818, he introduced a resolution in honor of Kosciusko, and supported it in one of the most feeling, and classical, and eloquent speeches ever delivered in the House of Representatives.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate.

In 1824, he was elected Senator in Congress, and was appointed, in 1825, Chairman of the Military Committee, in place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned.

In 1827, he was appointed Minister to Colombia, and in 1829 wrote his immortal letter to Bolivar, the deliverer of South America.

These, sir, are some of the public stations which General Harrison has filled with so much honor to his own character and with so great advantage to his country.

But the Hero of North Bend is not less distinguished for benevolence, and all the milder virtues of the heart, than for his eminent military and civil services. In him you behold the "*friend of the poor man,*" and the fast friend of those who were his brethren in arms. In evidence of this amiable trait of character, I might refer this committee to one who now enjoys the honor of a seat on this floor, (Judge Chinn, of Louisiana.)

He, when a boy, was in Gen. Harrison's army, but being young and unused to the hardships of a soldier's life, he was unable, without the utmost difficulty, to keep up with the march of the troops; he had fallen into the rear, and was in danger of being left by the way, and falling into the hands of a remorseless and savage foe; Gen. Harrison passed him on horseback, and perceiving and pitying his jaded condition, he immediately dismounted, lifted the boy into the saddle, and walking himself on foot, thus rescued him from the savage scalping-knife.

At another time, the Rev. Mr. Poe, a methodist circuit rider, came to the door of Gen. Harrison's abode, late in the evening, upon a feeble and jaded horse, which he had ridden for hundreds of miles, in his Master's service, and sought a night's lodging. He was welcomed with open-hearted hospitality, and when he was about to depart in the morning, having pronounced his benediction on the household, he turned to remount his horse, but found, to his great surprise, his own saddle and saddle-bags on the back, not of his former horse, for that over-ridden animal had died in the stable, but on the back of a fresh and far better steed, provided by Gen. Harrison.

I turn to gentlemen of the Administration, and ask them to tell me the time when Martin Van Buren ever did an act like this? And I appeal to the clerical brethren of this grateful preacher, and ask them whether, at the coming election, they will forget the old man who acted the part of the good Samaritan towards their brother in the Christian ministry. The priest and the Levite passed by the unfortunate man, who by wounded by the wayside, but the good Samaritan poured oil and wine into his wounds, and sat him on his own beast. What act could be more strictly in the spirit of the Christian religion?

Nor will the Irishmen soon forget him. A poor but worthy son of the Emerald Isle, who had lost a fortune which he expected to inherit, was represented to Gen. Harrison as desiring a certain clerkship within his gift; the same appointment was also desired by several of the sons of his rich neighbors, but, having inquired into the case, he passed them all by and gave the clerkship to the unfortunate stranger. Will the Irish array themselves against the man who, in this very Hall, made an eloquent and feeling speech in favor of granting a tract of land in Illinois to "*Irish emigrants?*" This memorable effort of Gen. Harrison, on behalf of the poor, oppressed, and down-trodden children of Ireland, was called forth by a resolution introduced by Mr. Chagett, of New Hampshire, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate and set apart ——— townships, each of six miles square, in the State of Illinois * * * TO BE SETTLED BY EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND, at two dollars per acre, to be paid in three installments, as follows: one third part at the end of four years, and one third part at the end of twelve years, with interest on the several sums."

Which of the two men will the Irish emigrant recognize as his friend—he man who was here their eloquent advocate, or Martin Van Buren, the author of a pamphlet under the title of "CONSIDERATIONS," written during the summer of 1819, for the express purpose of recommending for appointment, as a member of the United States Senate, Rufus King, of New York—a Hartford Convention, black-cockade federalist, who, as Minister at the Court of King George, did his utmost to prevent the oppressed sons of the "Emerald Isle" from receiving a welcome on these shores, and the franchise of freemen in their adopted country? Sir, this is too important a portion of Martin Van Buren's biography to be passed over without a recurrence to some historal facts. I have before me a remarkable part of that history, which can never be obliterated from the memory of every intelligent and true hearted Irishman, in the form of a letter addressed by the late distinguished Thomas Addis Emmett to Rufus King, and dated at New York, April 9th, 1817. The letter is too long to read the whole of it; I will, however, send it to the Clerk's table, that such portions may be read as I have marked with my pen:

"In the summer of 1798, after the attempt of the People of Ireland for their emancipation had been completely defeated; after every armed body had been dispersed or surrendered, except a few who had taken refuge in the mountains of Wicklow; *while military tribunals, house burnings, shooting, torture, and every kind of devastation were desolating and overwhelming the defenceless inhabitants,* some of the State prisoners then in confinement entered into a negotiation with the Irish ministers for effecting a general amnesty; and, as an inducement, offered, amongst other things, not necessary to the examination of your conduct, *to emigrate to such country as might be agreed upon between them and the Government.*

"The offer was accepted; the bloody system was stopped for a time, and was not renewed until after your interference, and after the British Ministry had resolved openly to break its faith with us.

"In the commencement of our negotiation, Lord Castlereagh declared, as a reason for our acceding to Government possessing a negative on our choice, that it had no worse place in view *for our emigration than the United States of America. We had our election to go there,* and called upon him to have our agreement carried into execution. In that difficulty, YOU, sir, OFFERED EVERY EFFECTUAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FAITHLESSNESS OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

"On the 16th September, *Mr. Marsden* then Under Secretary, came to inform us that MR. KING HAD REMONSTRATED AGAINST OUR BEING PERMITTED TO EMIGRATE TO AMERICA. This astonished us all, and *Dr. MacNevin* very plainly said that he considered it as A TRICK BETWEEN MR. KING AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. This *Mr. Marsden* denied; and, on being pressed to know what reason Mr. King had for preventing us, who were avowed republicans, from emigrating to America, he significantly answered, 'PERHAPS MR. KING DOES NOT DESIRE TO HAVE REPUBLICANS IN AMERICA.' Your interference was then, sir, made a pretext of detaining us for four years in custody, *by which very extensive and useful plans of settlement within these States were broken up.* The misfortunes which you brought upon the objects of your persecution were incalculable. Almost all of us *wasted the four best years in prison.* As to me, I should have brought along with me *my father and his family, including a brother whose name, perhaps, you will even not read without emotions of sympathy and respect.* Others nearly connected with me would have become partners to my emigration. But all of them had been torn from me, I have been prevented FROM SEEING A BROTHER; FROM RECEIVING THE DYING BLESSINGS OF A FATHER, MOTHER, AND SISTER, AND SOOTHING THEIR LAST AGONIES BY MY CARES; AND THIS, SIR, BY YOUR UNWARRANTABLE AND UNFEELING INTERFERENCE. The step you took was unauthorized by your own Government," &c.

Now, sir, for the benefit and information of all true Irishmen, I will connect the letter of Mr. Emmett with a letter addressed by Martin Van Buren, in the autumn of 1819, to one of his friends, from which I will read an extract:

"*I should sorely regret to find any flagging on the subject of Mr. King. We are committed to his support. It is both wise and honest, and WE MUST HAVE NO FLUTTERING IN OUR COURSE. Mr. King's views towards us are favorable and correct.* The Missouri question concerns, so far as he is concerned, no plot, and *we shall give it a true direction.* You know what the feelings and views of our friends were when I saw you; and you know what we then concluded to do. My *considerations,*' &c. and the aspect of the Argus, will show you that we have entered on the work in earnest. We cannot, therefore, look back. Let us not, therefore, have any halting. *I will put my head on its propriety.*"

Now, sir, stopping but a moment to inquire what Martin Van Buren, in the letter just read, meant or intended by the sentence, "*We are committed to his support.*" Does he mean that "*we*" have made a *bargain to sustain Mr. King?* I would desire to know what were the terms and conditions, the *quid pro quo*, of the arrangement upon which "*we*" were "*committed*." He says: "*It is both wise and prudent*" to support Mr. King. Was it "*both wise and prudent*" to send to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years a black cockade Hartford Convention Federalist? Was it "*both wise and prudent*" to elect to that distinguished station the bitter enemy of Thomas Addis Emmett, and the reviler and foe of poor down-trodden Irishmen? Was it "*both wise and prudent*" to send to the United States Senate the man whom Emmett charged with having worn, when a lad, the *livery of Sir John Temple*, the near relation of Mr. Emmett? These are all proper considerations for the patriotic sons of "Green Erin," when Martin Van Buren calls upon them to prefer him by their suffrages before the gallant old soldier of North Bend; the friend of the poor Irish emigrant, and the man who has cradled the friendless and pennyless stranger to change the "*Irish shamrock*" into an "*American hurdygurdy.*"

But, sir, will the democracy agree with Martin Van Buren that it was "*both right and prudent*" to send Rufus King to the Senate? Can Martin Van Buren not only oppose the election of James Madison as President, but also write a book in behalf of a "blue light," "black cockade," Hartford Convention Federalist, and still retain the caste of an orthodox democrat? Can he be on both sides of the creek at the same time? To show what I mean by being on both sides of the democratic stream, I will tell you a little story.

There was an old Dutchman in our State who had a most mischievous sow that was forever breaking bounds and doing damage in his neighbor's field, and had caused him more cost and trouble than she was worth: the old farmer bore with her a good while, but at last, becoming exasperated, he swore in his wrath that, if he heard of any more of her capers, he would kill her as sure as she went on four feet. Well, the very next day the old sow committed a new trespass, and, dreading the coming vengeance, ran among the reeds and tall grass which covered the banks of a sunken creek. The grass was so high that the sow herself could not be seen, but her motions were guessed at by the shaking of the grass. The farmer judged, from these appearances, that she was on the other side of the creek, and dashing through he made hot pursuit after her; but, as soon as he had gotten over, the sow seemed to be on this side of the creek, and, after the enraged man had crossed the creek two or three times, he all at once stood still, and calling to his son, who was aiding him in the chase, he exclaimed, "Why, Chaik, I plieve the very tevil himself has got into dat sow, for she's on both sides of the creek at the same time." Martin Van Buren is trying to emulate this old sow, and he thinks, like her, he can hide in the grass, and though I will not dispute that the devil may have gotten into him, yet I insist that he shall stay on one side of the creek or the other. He cannot send an old Federalist to the Senate of the United States for the purpose of excluding the State of Missouri from the Union, without she would consent to the abolition of slavery within her borders, and yet palm himself upon the democracy of the country as a genuine democrat, and a fast friend of the institutions of slavery, as he now pretends to be.

Gen. Harrison tells his countrymen on what principles he will administer the Government, if elected; and what are they? We have them in his own language:

"I. To confine his service to a single term.

"II. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasure, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry on the public service, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long-established forms of that Department.

"III. That he should never attempt to influence the elections either by the People or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the Federal officers under his control to take any other part in them than by giving their own votes, when they possess the right of voting.

"IV. That in the exercise of the veto power he should limit his rejection of bills to, 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional; 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or individuals; 3d. Such as, involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the People, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

"V. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

"VI. That in removals from office of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal should be stated, if requested, to the Senate at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

"And last, but not least in importance,

"VII. That he should not suffer the Executive department of the Government to become the source of legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws for the Union to the department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned, until they have assumed that perfected shape, where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard."

These are his principles; and, although they are entirely antagonistic to the principles upon which Martin Van Buren has acted, they are nevertheless the good, sound, old-fashioned republican principles of Jefferson and Madison. And what is the pledge he gives for the performance of his promise? A long life of eminent public services—an undeviating course of fidelity to the wishes and interests of the People. That is his pledge; and we confide in it. We believe he will restore this Government. He has no temptation to do otherwise. He will have no second term to provide for—that root of all Executive corruption. Hear what Jefferson thought on the subject of a second term. I quote from a letter of his to John Adams, dated Paris, November 13, 1787: "I WISH THAT, AT THE END OF FOUR YEARS, THEY HAD MADE HIM [the President] FOREVER INELIGIBLE A SECOND TERM." He saw the temptation that would operate on the President to secure his second vote. He saw how all Executive acts during the first term would have a bearing, a looking out towards the second; and he was for cutting off at once the root of the mischief. But on this point Harrison comes pledged. He will not serve a second time. *Whoever, then, approves and would see carried out the principles of Jefferson, let him lend his aid:* here is an opportunity such as may never return.

We have heard much said about General Harrison's residence at North Bend. I have here a description of the house and furniture, given by an eye-witness, and I want to contrast it with the regal magnificence in which his rival moves at the White Chateau:

"General Harrison's house is a plain, old fashioned house, erected some forty years ago, a part of which is actually built of hewed logs, weatherboarded—the other part is frame work, two stories high, painted many years ago white. His furniture is all of old fashioned make, in use perhaps for forty years. There is nothing fashionable or elegant about the General." "At dinner a large pitcher was set on the table, and when asked to have my glass filled from it, I could not help smiling to find the contents to be *hard cider*."

Here, sir, are *no gilded plateaus, no gold spoons, no gold knives and forks, no mirrors as big as barn doors, no royal Wiltons, no tabourets, no French comfortables, no Turkish divans, no golden stars and rays, no Grecian baths, no air furnaces, no arcaded screens.* Every thing is in plain, simple, unostentatious, and farm-like style. Even the hospitality of the old General himself is of that pure, old fashioned kind, without show or parade. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, which most resembles the style and furniture of the humble log cabin, which the advocates of Martin Van Buren treat with so much contempt, the comfortable home of General Harrison or the royal palace of Martin Van Buren? To assist you to arrive at safe conclusions on this subject, I will read from Doddridge's History of the Indian Wars a true description of the log cabin furniture, diet, &c. of the early settlers in the Western country:

"The furniture of the table, for several years after the settlement of this country, consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates, and spoons; but mostly of wooden bowls, trenchers, and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hard shelled squashes made up the deficiency.

"The iron pots, knives, and forks were brought from the east side of the mountains, along with the salt and iron, on pack horses.

"These articles of furniture corresponded very well with the articles of diet, on which they were employed. 'Hog and hominy' were proverbial for the dish of which they were the component parts. Jonny-cake and pone were, at the outset of the settlement of the country, the only forms of bread in use for breakfast and dinner. At supper, mush and milk were the standard dish.

"When milk was not plenty, which was often the case, owing to the scarcity of cattle, or the want of proper pasture for them, the substantial dish of hominy had to supply the place of them; mush was frequently eaten with sweetened water, molasses, bear's oil, or the gravy of fried meat.

"Every family, besides a little garden, for the few vegetables which they cultivated, had another small enclosure containing from half an acre to an acre which they called a "Truck patch," in which they raised corn for roasting-ears, pumpkins, squashes, beans, and potatoes. These, in the latter part of the summer and fall, were cooked with their pork, venison, and bear meat for dinner, and made very wholesome and well tasted dishes. The standard dish for every log-rolling, house-raising, and harvest day, was pot-pie, or what in other countries is called 'sea pie.' This, besides answering for dinner, served for a part of the supper also, the remainder of it from dinner being eaten with milk in the evening, after the conclusion of the labor of the day.

"Yet our homely fare and unsightly cabins and furniture produced a hardy, veteran race, who planted the first footsteps of society and civilization in the immense regions of the West.

"Inured to hardihood, bravery, and labor from their early youth, they sustained with manly fortitude the fatigue of the chase, the campaign and scout, and with strong arms 'turned the wilderness into fruitful fields,' and have left their descendants the rich inheritance of an immense empire, blessed with peace and wealth."

In this description of Mr. Doddridge you do not find, sir, among the viands which grace the table of the log cabin such palace gimeracks as *Galee au Champagne rose—Glace en pyramide—and Supreme de volaille en bordure a la galee;* but more substantial dishes, that are better adapted to satisfy the stomach of a plain, hard-working republican, and his robust and vigorous family of sons and daughters.

Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, very truly says "Gen. Harrison is too modest to do himself justice." He does not publish abroad his acts of charity, but lets not his left hand know what his right hand doeth. He once owned a number of small town-lots in the State of Indiana, but does he own them now? No. They were all given away at different times to the destitute orphans and widows of the brave men who were slain on the Tippecanoe battle field while gallantly contending against the foes of their country. Again, I ask gentlemen to tell me when did Martin Van Buren ever deed away a town-lot to the widow of a man who had fought under his command? [A laugh.]

I ask for information. I know, indeed, that large tracts of Indian lands have, by his management, got into the hands of those who fought his political battles, but that is the nearest approach I ever heard of to this most amicable act of the "Father of his army." And now, Mr. Chairman, I ask you when there shall be a gathering at Springfield, in Illinois, if they hear this anecdote from your lips, whether it will not cause the warm current to rush swiftly through their bosoms, and fire their hearts with renewed zeal in the great and good cause of Harrison and Reform. Could they refuse to vote for a man in whom the heroic, the civic, and the domestic virtues so eminently shine? Will they not cast far from them the name and the cause of Martin Van Buren, as they would the cast-off clothes of a beggar, or the foul and polluted linen of a leper? If not, I have greatly mistaken the character and feelings of the American People.

I was greatly amused the other day by the argument of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Duncan,) in favor of the nomination of Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency. The intention of the speaker seemed to be to convince his party friends, and particularly his own colleagues, that it was their duty to unite upon this candidate. The gentleman seemed to have nothing to say for Martin Van Buren, but thought to carry him along by speaking a few words for Richard M. Johnson. Now a great many foolish locofoco men seem disposed to have taken a pique against Mr. Johnson on account of his taste in the matter of wives.—Now I have no quarrel with him for a mere difference of taste. Every man has a right to his own, and whoever is familiar with Æsop cannot fail to remember the fable of the Ass, who, having a variety of savory viands in his panniers, preferred to crop a nettle that grew by the wayside. Mr. Johnson, however, it seems, is to be laid aside for Georgia has nominated John Forsyth, Alabama has nominated Wm. R. King, Virginia, Tennessee, and Massachusetts, (I mean the Locofocos in those States) have nominated James K. Polk; in Pennsylvania a strong effort, as I am informed, has been made by Mr. Buchanan, who is the warm personal friend of Mr. King, to get that State to second his nomination; but out of a hundred and thirty delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, he could persuade but twenty-three to abandon Old Tecumseh.—But the gentleman from Cincinnati (Mr. Duncan) seemed evidently satisfied that this is not a propitious time to "*swap*" candidates. Sir, the situation of the party in this respect seemed, in that gentleman's view, much like that of the poor Irishman who was crossing a very turbulent river in a flat, with a mare and her colt. The flat was capsized, and colt, mare, and man were precipitated into the stream. The Irishman, who could not swim, held on to the tail of the colt for safety, but was fast sinking, when a man on the bank, seeing his danger, cried out to him to let go the tail of the colt, and take hold of the tail of the mare. "Arrah!" says Pat, whose mouth was half full of water, "and this is no time at all at all to be swapping horses." So I say, this is a bad time to swap candidates. They had better let Messrs. Polk, King, and Forsyth retire from the field.

The great principle I go for is REFORM. The People of Pennsylvania were for this in 1824—for this in 1828. This was the principle which carried General Jackson through. Reform, reform; it is the principle which is to convert the world. This was the principle which enabled Mr. Jefferson to displace the elder Adams. It is time it was applied to the present dynasty. It is time we had a settling up of accounts. We had a settlement when Mr. Jefferson came in. I want the books examined, that we may see how we stand. I want to see the ledger, and journal, and day-book all overhauled, not forgetting the "*Black Book.*"

Let us ascertain how the two hundred and fifty-six millions with which this Administration set up business has been spent. Is it not time the concern was settled up? I think so. The People begin to think so. I ask, in their name, for REFORM. I do not know, indeed, but we may find that the books have been burnt, as the Treasury, and the Post Office, and the Patent Office have been burnt; but if they are yet in being, let them be examined. Let the farmers see how their money has gone—to the tune of $40 for a cord of wood, and $11,000 for a democratic dinner service.

During the last six years of General Jackson they spent one hundred and forty-five millions; and during three years of Mr. Van Buren they have expended one hundred and eleven millions. Farmers of America, is it

not time you asked for some account of this stewardship? Let us know how much the Swartwouts, and Prices, and Harrises, and Boyds, and other Executive pets and favorites have stolen.

Why is Martin Van Buren so very anxious to secure a re-election? Is he afraid that if the Presidency falls into the hands of an honest man that his own misdeeds would be sought after and completely exposed? I want to have a settlement, especially *when I find that, in this very Hall, a few days ago, a son of the President has been betting against the election of my friend yonder, from Ohio,* (Mr. Corwin.) If he can bet so freely on elections, let us look where the money comes from; whether it comes out of the $1,500 paid to one of the President's sons for signing his father's name to patents. I want the People of Ohio to know this. I want them apprised of the fact that the President's son is betting against their candidate for Governor. But let him bet, and let his friends do their best; "Tip, Tyler, and Tom" will sweep the Buckeye State, do all they can.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to see the evidences of returning sanity on the part of many of the locofocos of Pennsylvania in relation to the currency. I am glad to see a change, although a short time since a majority of the locofoco members were disposed to adopt any and every measure to prostrate the banks in that State, even if, by so doing, it would extend ruin and disaster "from the centre to the circumference of the Commonwealth." I am highly pleased with this "change of fronts"—this political somerset in regard to banks. But, as I heard one of my colleagues (Mr. Beatty) some weeks ago insist that Pennsylvania had not changed, and would not alter her attitude on that subject, I should like to hear what he has to say on the matter after I shall have concluded my remarks. [Mr. Beatty here undertook to get the floor to explain, but Mr. Ogle refused to yield it.] I will just call the attention of my colleague to an ordinance passed by the Mayor and Common Council of a neighboring city, in prevention of the danger from hydrophobia: they decreed and ordained that every dog running at large through their streets should wear a muzzle.

[Mr. Beatty again endeavored to obtain the floor, and spoke with some warmth in reference to his colleague, but his words were lost to the Reporter.]

I see it takes admirably. [A laugh.] Well, sir, there was there a certain yankee pedlar, who had a dog which he employed to guard his wagon; and, as he wanted his dog to have the power of biting thieves, and stood in awe of the ordinance of the Mayor, he had a muzzle made and attached it to his dog's tail. [A laugh.] The dog was caught by the constables running about the street with his muzzle at the wrong end; the muzzle was taken off, and the owner arrested for a violation of the ordinance. But when the yankee was brought before the magistrate, he pleaded that penal statutes were always to be rigidly construed, and as the law said nothing about where the muzzle was to be worn, he insisted that he had complied with the letter of the statute; and he then turned about and entered a complaint against the constable who had removed the muzzle, and had him fined $15, that being the penalty for taking off the muzzle from any dog, according to the same law. [Loud laughter.] Now, I do not want to keep the muzzle on any dog here, nor would I prevent the gentleman from making any speech he chooses when I am through. The gentleman and I are on the best terms, personally. I have toward him nothing but that perfect charity which knoweth no evil and thinketh no evil.

Mr. Chairman, I will make a brief reference to two articles which appeared in the Globe in Dec. last, in order to exhibit in bold relief the despicable character of Martin Van Buren's "*official organ.*" On the 6th of December, during the session of the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, a report reached Washington that the Convention had fixed on General Scott as the candidate for the Presidency. The "Globe," believing the report to be true, comes out in this way on that day:

"Gen. Harrison, with what mockery have you been treated! When there was a battle to fight, your party took *you* for its leader. While victory was perching on its banners you were to be unceremoniously thrust aside to make way for Mr. Clay. And now, when they have another battle to fight, behold, in contempt of your popularity, your devotion, and your feelings, they must have a new leader in the person of another military chieftain."

But in these short days behold how changed the tune! The Globe had received new light. On the 6th of December, Gen. Harrison was every thing—he had "*popularity,*" and a patriotic devotion to the cause, and all that; but what a wonderful change had come over the spirit of the Globe's dreams on the 9th of December, after the nomination of General Harrison had been ascertained at Washington, and had filled the heart of Martin Van Buren "with fear and trembling?" Hear what the wretches who conduct the Globe then said:

"To this object *they have surrendered* the prominent representative of their political principles, and *have conferred the highest distinction they can give as a party on one* whom they universally admit to be an *imbecile,* and therefore wholly incompetent to the station to which they have nominated him. Gen. Harrison was *not thought of as a candidate for the Presidency by the great body of those who have now nominated him.* Harrison is nothing but the mummy of defunct federalism. His political education was in the standing army of the elder Adams, and he understands federalism in no other mode than that taught under the symbol of the *black cockade.*"

What "army" was this? The army which had been commanded by the intrepid General Anthony Wayne; the army that had marched to the frontier and braved the bayonets of the British veteran and the scalping knife of the savage; the army that drove the British army from the soil of this free land; the army that in after years enabled General Jackson to win the battle of New Orleans. This army it is which the Globe dared to call "the army of the elder Adams." But I am glad to perceive that the character of that paper is getting to be generally understood; a paper devoted to expediency alone, which lies whenever circumstances demand it without scruple or hesitation, and which never does tell the truth unless when it believes that that will best subserve the interests of the party.—But, thank God! the public are getting, at last, to have no longer any confidence in its statements, and I confess I consider this very fact one of the best signs of the times.

A SPEECH OF GEN. HARRISON.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

Some days since we noticed the Celebration at Fort Greenville, and mentioned that Gen. Harrison addressed the crowd. We now cut from the Eaton Register Mr. Bell's address to the General, and the General's speech to the people; they are too good to be passed over.

After the meeting was organized, H. Bell, Esq. rose and introduced Gen. Harrison, and addressed him as follows:

General Harrison: Having been commissioned by a large and respectable portion of my fellow-citizens of Dark county to tender unto you upon this occasion their hospitality and good wishes, in their name and stead I welcome you to "Old Fort Greenville." The citizens of Dark, like those of the West generally, are a generous people. Need I assure you, then, that they will hail with gladness the return of their ancient and well-beloved friend? Need I declare to you on this occasion that the invaluable services which you have rendered not only them but your country also—your whole country—are not yet, no, and never will be forgotten? Sir, some among us have witnessed your achievements—most of us have read your history—and all have learned the pleasing tale of your high renown—and we regard you, therefore, more than any other man, our benefactor. And hence it affords us the highest pleasure to greet you here to-day.

Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since the auspicious period we are this day met to commemorate. Twenty-seven years ago, how different, how unlike to what it now is, was this region of country. And now how changed the scene! Little, indeed, at this time remains to remind you and your comrades of other days of your past deeds! Nay, few even of those comrades survive to meet and shake hands with their old acquaintance on the theatre of the former action! Alas! the greater part are gone!—the silver thread is cut!—the golden bowl is broken. A few, a precious few of them yet live—scattered, as the fallen leaves of the forest, over the contiguous plain. Here is a little remnant of them gathered around you. They are come to bid you perchance a *last farewell!* The winter of *Time* has frozen their locks to whiteness. They have almost paid the debt of Nature! These are the men whom erst you led to victory. They battled with you in our infancy, and restored peace to the frontiers. When danger threatened, they flew to the standard of their country. With you that country's foes they braved! with you they fought—with you they suffered—and with you they *triumphed!* Yes, and with you they will triumph again! They were faithful to you in youth, and they will prove constant in age. A nation cries unto you to become its deliverer; the People echo the cry—Gen. Harrison will obey! Again I bid you welcome—thrice welcome to your Old Treaty Ground!

Mr. Bell, having closed, Gen. Harrison bowed to the congregated thousands—and after a moment's survey of the immense auditory, he addressed the throng to the following effect:

Friends and Fellow-citizens: It is with no slight emotion that I undertake to address you on this occasion. Nor am I a little embarrassed for words wherewith to express my deep sense of your kindness towards me, manifested by the friendliness and magnanimity of your greeting. I must receive a different nature, become something more or less than what I am, than what any man, while living, can be, before I can cease to remember and appreciate the too favorable regard and the kind demonstration of respect for me of my fellow-citizens here present. My heart yields up to you the homage of its deepest gratitude, though my tongue expresses it not.

Fellow-citizens, you are all aware of the position that I occupy before the American People—being a candidate of a portion of them for the Presidency of the United States. It will doubtless be said by some that I am here for the purpose of electioneering for myself, that I have come to solicit your votes, but, believe me, gentlemen, this is not the case. I am present on this occasion but as an invited guest of the citizens of Dark. It is my deliberate opinion and sincere desire that the bestowment of office should be the free act of the People; and I have no wish to bias their judgment unjustly in my favor. But, notwithstanding my wish and determination not to engage as a politician in the pending canvass for officers to administer the General Government, although I would have preferred to remain with my family in the peace and quiet of our log cabin at the Bend, rather than become engaged in political or other disputes as the advocate of my own rectitude of conduct, yet, from the continued torrent of calumny that has been poured upon me, from the slanders, abuses, and obloquy which have been promulgated and circulated to my discredit, designed to asperse and blacken my character, and from the villainous and false charges urged against me by the pensioned presses of this Administration, my attendance at this celebration appeared to have been made an act of necessity, a step which I was compelled to take for self-defence. Chiefly for this purpose have I come among you, and trusting you will all perceive the propriety of this course, it seems superfluous to add further reasons for its adoption.

Years ago, fellow-citizens, when I left this spot—for aught I knew, for the last time—I had little idea of the surprising change which would be wrought in its appearance during the time which has supervened. Never did I expect to stand here and behold such a scene as this. It resembles somewhat the recent *siege* of "Old Fort Meigs!" I am now sixty-seven years of age. I have therefore lived to behold much of the glory of my country; I have seen the palmy days of this Republic; and especially have I witnessed many of the brilliant events which have characterized the growing greatness of the lovely West; but this very day and its incidents mark an epoch in my own history, the like of which I have seldom experienced. It is now twenty-five years since last I was at Fort Greenville—then surrounded by a dense forest, dark and drear. At that period there was scarce a Log Cabin between Greenville and Cincinnati—all between was one entire, unbroken wilderness. How wonderfully and how speedily have the giant woods bowed their stately tops to the industry and enterprise of Western pioneers, as if some magic power had cleaved them from the earth! And now in their stead what do we behold? Broad, cultivated fields, flowery gardens, and happy homes. Delightful picture—gratifying change!—Proud reflection! that this transition of things is the result of the handiwork of Western People—of American freemen.

Fellow-citizens, you have undoubtedly seen it oftentimes stated in a certain class of newspapers that I am a very decrepit old man, obliged to hobble about on crutches; that I was caged up, and that I could not speak loud enough to be heard more than four or five feet distant, in consequence of which last misfortune I am stigmatized with the cognomen of "General Mum." You now perceive, however, that these stories are false. But there are some other more serious matters charged against me, which I shall take the liberty to prove untrue.—You know it has been said by some, that I have no principles; that I dare not avow any principles; and that I am kept under the *surveillance* of a "committee." All that is false—unconditionally, notoriously false. The charge of my being in the keeping of a committee is the only one that seems to merit a moment's consideration, and that barely to indicate its origin. A few months past almost every mail that has come to the post offices at which I receive my letters and papers has brought me a greater or less number of letters—all of which I have opened and examined. Some of them have proved abusive and contemptible, designed especially to taunt and insult; and such were, of course, consigned to the flames. But, on the other hand, letters decorously written, for the purpose of eliciting information, have been uniformly replied to, either by myself personally, or by some one acting under my authority and obeying my instructions—communicating my opinions, and not his own. Is there any thing criminal or improper in this mode of doing business? Surely, my friends, I trow not.

Now, with regard to the political condition of our common country, I trust there is no impropriety in my addressing you upon subjects concerning the public weal. What means this "great commotion" among the People of this great nation? What are the insufferable grievances which have driven so many thousands, nay, millions, of the American People into council for the purpose of devising measures for their mutual relief? Wherefore do they cry aloud, as with one voice, Reform! Reform! Reform! *Our country is in peril!* The public morals are corrupted. How has it been done? "To the victors belong the spoils," say your rulers. What are the consequences? Ask the hundred public defaulters throughout the land! Ask the hirelings of corruption who are proffering "power and place" as bribes to procure votes. Ask the subsidized press what governs its operations, and it will open its iron jaws and answer you in a voice loud enough to shake the pyramids—MONEY! MONEY! I speak not at random—facts bear me testimony. The principle is boldly avowed, as well as put in practice by men in high places, that falsehood is justifiable in order to accomplish their purposes. Why this laxity in the morals of our rulers and of their followers? Did they inherit depravity from their ancestors? How does it come that such recklessness of truth and justice is manifested of late by some individuals among us? Why, some of the causes which produce these evils I have already intimated. There are others. Intense party spirit destroys patriotism. A celebrated Grecian commander once said, and said truly—"Where virtue is best rewarded, there will virtue most prevail." It is even so—a wise and true saying. But how has the practice of your Government of late accorded with this maxim! It is proverbial with the advocates of monarchy in the Old World that Republics are ungrateful. How does your experience for the last few years give the lie to this proposition? Nay, fellow-citizens, I fear that this Government affords many examples which tend but too strongly to verify the proverb. Among other instances of its manifest ingratitude, to one only will I here recur. I mean the removal from office, without cause or provocation save a difference of opinion with the President, of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, of New York. He was a noble friend of ours in the "winter of our discontent." I became acquainted with him when, like myself, he was a young officer in Gen. Wayne's army. I found him an agreeable, social companion, as well as a brave and magnanimous soldier. He assisted in fighting the battles of his country; ay, for your behoof, my countrymen, his blood has been poured out upon the soil of Ohio. The bullets of your enemies have pierced his body while fighting in defence of your firesides. And not only on the plains of Ohio has he stood between danger and his country, but in other places likewise. In the sanguinary battle of Queenstown he received six wounds from his country's foes. Well, what is his reward? After having spent the flower of his youth and the vigor of his manly prime in the service of his country as a soldier, he was called by the American people to serve them in a civil capacity. He obeyed the call with thankfulness of heart. But he has been cruelly driven out of the service by the Administration, and why? Because, fellow-citizens, he was the friend of the companion of his youth; because he would not forsake a fellow-soldier; because he was my incorruptible friend; and because the emoluments of his office were wanted to reward the partisan services of a supporter of my political competitor. "Ah, there's the rub!" But you, my friends, I am confident, will not long permit such wrong to the men who "righted your wrongs" in olden times.

Fellow-citizens, you know that my opponents call me a Federalist. But I deny the charge: I am not—I never was a Federalist. Federalists are in favor of concentrating power in the hands of the Executive, Democrats are in favor of the retention of power by the People. I am, and ever have been, a democratic republican. My former practices will bear me out in what I say. When I was Governor of Indiana Territory, I was vested with despotic power, and had I chosen to exercise it, I might have governed that people with a rod of iron. But being a child of the Revolution, and bred to its principles, I believed in the right and the ability of the people to govern themselves; and they were always permitted to enjoy that high privilege. I had the power to prorogue, adjourn, and dissolve the Legislature; to lay off new counties and establish seats of justice: to appoint sheriffs and other officers. But never did I interpose my prerogative to defeat the wishes of a majority of the people. The people chose their own officers, and I invariably confirmed their choice; where they preferred to have their county seats, there I located them; they made their own laws, and I ratified them. *I never vetoed a bill in my life.*

But I have been denounced as a bank man. Well, let it go. I am so far a bank man as I believe every rational republican ought to be, and no further. The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Government to provide ways and means for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue. If the People deem it necessary to the proper discharge of the functions of their Government to create a National Bank, properly guarded and regulated, I shall be the last man, if elected President, to set up my authority against that of these millions of American freemen. It is needful to have a larger money circulation in a land of liberty than an empire of despotism. Destroy the poor man's credit, and you destroy his capital. The peasant who toils incessantly to maintain his famishing household, in the hard money countries of Europe, rarely, if ever, becomes the noble lord who pastures his "flocks upon a thousand hills." There are, necessarily, difficulties connected with every form and system of government; but it should be the aim and object of the statesman to form the best institutions within his power to make, for the good of his country.

Fellow-citizens, I cannot forbear to invite your attention to the concerns of your Government, in the welfare of which all good citizens feel a deep interest. I warn you to watch your rulers. Remember—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." When I look around upon the dangers which seem to be suspended as by a hair over this People, I tremble for the safety of this republic. In an evil hour has the Chief Magistrate of this nation been transformed into a monarch and a despot at pleasure! To show that this is the case, I need but refer you to the philosophical and profound historian, Gibbon, who says, "The obvious definition of monarchy seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army." Is not Martin Van Buren entrusted with these functions? Most assuredly he is. Call him by whatsoever name or title you choose—President, Executive, Chief Magistrate, Consul, King, Stadtholder—it does not alter the nature of his power; that remains the same, unchanged; and the President therefore possesses all the functions necessary to constitute a monarch. You have often heard the "moneyed influence of the country" denounced, while it yet remained in the hands of the people, as dangerous to public liberty.

Have you, then, no apprehension, no fear of a moneyed influence, equal to that of half the nation, concentrated in the hands of a single individual, at the same time possessing two other of the most potent powers that belong to our Government? The great Julius Cæsar—the conquering Julius—has said, "Give me soldiers, and I will get money; give me money, and I will get soldiers." The public purse is already confided to the hands of the President; a respectable army is also under his control, and it is in contemplation by the Administration to add to the present military force of the United States an army of 200,000 men. American freemen, pause and reflect. Meditate before you act. Matters of the highest moment depend upon your action, and await your decision. There may be no ambitious Cæsar among us who will dare to use the ample means now combined in the hands of the President, for the subversion of our liberties, but the exceptions to ambitious men so inclined are so few that they but fortify the rule. Look around you, fellow-citizens. Are you girt with your armor, or have you surrendered it to another? The "sentinels upon the watch-tower of freedom"—have they been true to their trusts, or have they slept? I warn you, my countrymen, against the danger of neglecting your duty. Power is always stealing from the many to the few. Beware how you entrust your rights to the keeping of any man. They are never so secure as when protected by your own shield, and defended by yourselves with your own weapons.

General Harrison adverted to the interference of the officers of Government with elections, and pointed out its impropriety in a clear manner. "If (said he, in conclusion upon that subject) I should be so fortunate as to be elected President, I would deem it my duty to prevent, as far as possible, the practice of Government officers using their official influence and patronage for electioneering purposes; but, at the same time, those officers should be allowed the freest exercise of the elective franchise—at perfect liberty to vote for and against whomsoever they pleased, without the fear of being proscribed or removed from office on account of their political preferences."

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, indulge me in a few remarks in regard to my old fellow-soldiers. A small number of them are here by my side. They stood by me in battle, firm and invincible, in by-gone days. Some of them are remnants of the Revolution—soldiers with whom I served under the gallant Wayne. Where, my brethren, are our companions in danger on the field of strife? Alas! many of them are taking their final repose in the calm and peace of Death!

"Let them sleep on, sleep on,
In the grave to which kindred have borne them,
And blest be the Braves who are gone,
And the friends who survive but to mourn them!"

The old soldiers, one by one, are dwindling away—gliding as it were down the river of Time, into the haven of a long-sought rest. But a few of them even now are remaining to sorrow in gladness for the ingratitude of their country. When this country was a dismal howling wilderness, those warriors were exposing themselves to danger and disease in the unwholesome swamps and morasses of the West, by guarding and defending our frontiers. Many of them became present victims to the malaria of the marshes and the insalubrity of the climate; others returned to their houses with disease engendered in their systems, but to linger for a time, perhaps waste away with consumption, while a yet smaller portion still remain among us, though generally shattered in constitution and feeble in health. Why is it, fellow-citizens, that these old soldiers of Gen. Wayne's army have never been repaid for their services or been allowed pensions by our Government? The nation is much indebted to them, and justice requires that the debt should be paid, and I could never die in peace, and feel no sting of remorse, if I were to permit their claims to pass unnoticed, and without making an effort, when opportunity offered, to have them satisfied.

Fellow-citizens, my character has been most grossly and wantonly assailed by the demagogues of the Administration party. They have falsely charged me with the commission of almost every crime, which is denominated such, that man could be guilty of. My character, which I had fondly hoped to preserve unsullied as a boon and an example for my family, has been much traduced and belied within a few months past, and, for this reason, I have sometimes regretted that your predilection had made me a candidate for office; but, nevertheless, I claim no sympathy of the Public on this score. I only desire you to examine my past conduct, to read the history of your country, and ascertain my political course heretofore, and the principles on which I have ever acted, and if you find that my doctrines are unsound and unworthy of your support, it is your sacred duty to reject them. I ask not your sympathy or favor. I want but common justice. Let me have a fair trial, and, whatever may be your verdict, I shall be satisfied. Investigate matters fairly and honestly, compare the doctrines and practices of my adversaries with mine, and then decide as you shall think right and proper. Cast aside your prejudices and predilections, and vote only from *principle.* It is your duty to do so. Heed not the censure of knavish politicians who reproach you with the name of "turn-coat," &c. It is not opprobrious to turn from a party to your country. We should despise the odium sought to be heaped upon us by designing men, from their selfish motives, as they despise truth and honesty.

Hoping that the right may prevail and make our country prosperous, I will only add the wish that you may long enjoy its blessings, maintain its free institutions, and rejoice in the independence of happy freemen.

[FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

EXECUTIVE CORRUPTION.

Never before since the existence of our Government has the executive of the nation attempted to introduce party politics into the Army and Navy. There is now no department of the Government, no class of people, exempted from the blighting influence of Loco Focoism. Mr. Van Buren has attempted to ingraft upon the rules and articles of war, for both Army and Navy, the party tactics of the Albany regency.

Two military officers, Messrs. Dusenbury and Lendrum, stationed at Baltimore, were lately denounced to the President by a Loco Foco committee for purchasing stores for the Army, of Whig merchants. The President, in his capacity of commander in chief, directed that these *offenders* should be tried by a court martial. The result was that they were honorably acquitted by the high-minded men composing the court. Now mark the conduct of the President, when another officer of the Army of *his party* is arraigned. Col. Brant, a near relative of Senator Benton, was put on trial upon charges of the most disgraceful peculation, in his office of Commissary. He was tried by a court martial, of which *General Wool* was President. After the finding of the Court, and after the proceedings and sentence were transmitted to the President, but before he endorsed them, Col. Brant sent in his *resignation,* (!) which was accepted by the President, as readily as that of Gen. Scott would be, if tendered at this moment; and the public have never been able to learn what was the punishment awarded to the culprit. Senator Benton, having a perfect understanding with the President immediately upon the assembling of Congress, procured a resolution to be passed in the Senate, calling upon the President for the proceedings of the Court Martial. This resolution was intended, by Mr. Benton, to produce the impression that his relative, Colonel Brant, was an injured man, and that he was not only willing, but anxious to have the public judge of his guilt or innocence. In answer to this call, the President refuses to furnish the proceedings of the Court, or to give any information in relation to the matter. The pretence, or apology for withholding the proceedings was, that the record was, in some respects, imperfect. This answer, however, was *perfectly satisfactory to Senator Benton*—and he there suffered the affair to rest!

The Mystery solved.—At a late Loco Foco meeting in St. George's Hundred, State of Delaware, Mr. Rogers addressed the gathering, and in explaining the present depressed and embarrassed condition of the country, he is stated to have said, "that it was produced by a concatenation of fortuitous circumstances, superinduced by a succession of unparalleled coincidences!" "Clear as mud,"—Hurrah for Peripatetic. *N. Y. Star.*

A counsel sometimes meets with his match in the witness box. "Could you see a hole through a wall?" asked Mr. Freeman, when cross-examining a Kerryman at the Limerick Assizes. "I could if it was made there," was the ready reply.—*Cork paper.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The Summer campaign being just over, and the enemy allowed a short cessation from arms, to enable them to bury their dead and gather together the wounded and missing, to enable them to be better prepared to receive the final overthrow which awaits them in November next,—as a Whig of Anson, I am proud that her sons so nobly stood to their principles in the late contest. From an examination of the votes of the different precincts, you will find an union of sentiment and principle not commonly surpassed.* In no county in the State were there deeper and better concerted plans laid to defeat the Whig cause. The campaign was opened early in the Spring by wheeling up from your town one of their biggest guns, under the escort of others of a smaller calibre, which let loose on the invincibles of Anson an incessant fire for near a whole day, but I begin to suspect (from the small amount of damage done) that the artillery was charged with *blank cartridges,* for not even a breach, no, not even the dust was knocked off the *Whig walls.* The "forlorn hope" then rallied under one of their most distinguished leaders, a gentleman of acknowledged ability, much private worth, and great personal popularity, and one who had in times past received his thousand votes; and I do him the justice to say, he battled with a skill and ability worthy a better cause. But it was all no go. The result showed a loss to the Vans of about 100 from the vote of Mr. Morris last year. We were literally inundated with Democratic papers. The Montgomery and Hawkins Circular, endorsed by our Senators in Congress, could be found at the house of almost every "*poor but honest neighbor man and woman*" in the county. But, be it spoken to the honor of the people of Anson, not a single voter (so far as I can learn) was lost by it, except one,—he a *scamp,* a common disturber of the peace, a *murderer, whose hands are stained with the blood of his fellow man,* one whose jail fees here cost his "poor but honest neighbor men and women" many a dollar in the way of taxes. I allude to this circumstance, not for the purpose of dragging this miserable man, with his load of sins, before the public gaze, but to show you what kind of men are likely to be affected by this miserable slander on the brave and virtuous HARRISON.

A POOR BUT HONEST NEIGHBOR MAN.

* In Capt. Mass's precinct, near Walter Terry's, the Whig vote was unanimous,—not a Tory in the precinct. What other precinct in North Carolina can say as much?

HARRISON AND THE CLERGY.

It was recently stated that Gen. Harrison had at a former period, given a horse, in a most liberal and kind manner, to a methodist clergyman, who had been deprived of his own by accident. This of course, was denied by the Federal Locofocos, but the reverend gentleman, who was lately at a religious conference in Baltimore, a delegate from Mississippi, confirmed the truth of the whole story, so creditable to the worthy patriot.

In connexion with this, we may state, that a clergyman of the catholic persuasion in this State recently mentioned a circumstance which is equaly illustrative of that high tone of moral hospitality which is so distinguishing a characteristic of the farmer of North Bend. He related that, some years ago, his visitations embraced that portion of Ohio near the residence of Gen. Harrison, where large numbers of his persuasion were engaged on public works. As soon as his arrival was known, an invitation was sent to him, with the request that he would make North Bend his home during his continuance in the vicinity. In compliance with this request, he was a frequent visiter at the board of Gen. Harrison, and there were to be met clergymen of every denomination; for their host never asked more than if they were the heralds of gospel glad tidings—all sects, all religions, were to him objects of interest, and to each the open hand of liberal hospitality was extended in a manner which recalls the patriarchal days of old.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

The fool said some things he knew and some things he did not know. He knew the miller's hogs were fat, but he did not know where he got the meal to feed them with. So the slightest, most casual observer can but notice the sudden wealth and arrogant dictation of the office-holders, "all under the head of love of the People." How have they so suddenly attained wealth? One Indian treaty, with all its attendant frauds, at this day would make hundreds or thousands rich. A few years' service as District Attorney in New York or Philadelphia—the custody of the public money when it is not returned—Collectors of Customs, who defraud the country—Land Registers and Receivers, who have practised fraud in the sales of land, and in retaining the proceeds—each affords the means of wealth. It is my deliberate opinion that the officers under the Government of the United States, and retainers and supporters of the party, have obtained for themselves more money, directly and indirectly, since the government of President Jackson, (eleven years,) than all such officers and friends had obtained under all previous Administrations for forty years. Yet as words have been things, the cry of *Democracy! Love of the People! Down with corporations and monopolies!* has blinded the People. The People are coming to take judgment into their own hands.—*John Reed's Speech.*

Col. R. M. Johnson, in his speech on Wheeling Island, on Monday last, stated that he had endeavored, before leaving Washington city, to prevail upon President Van Buren to visit the people of the United States, and electioneer personally. "I told him," said he, "that he would be hard run, and that he ought to go out among the voters as I intended doing."

Ah, Colonel, so you tried in vain to persuade Mr. Van Buren to travel. Well, well, the people will soon second your motion, they'll tell him to travel and he'll have to do it,—*Prentice.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

RUMOR.—We have had no official intelligence from any part of the State to sustain the rumors which were received here on Saturday last. In the Norfolk Herald, we notice a paragraph, stating that rumors were rife of symptoms of insubordination in one or two counties on the borders of this State, intersected by the Rail Road, but they did not amount to any thing serious.

We have received a letter from Richard C. Rhodes, Esq. of Robeson, desiring us to say, that he was not a candidate in the late election in the Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond, but was voted for by his friends without his approbation.

William H. Battle, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John D. Toomer.

RHODE ISLAND.—The election for members of the Legislature, which has just closed, has resulted in the election of 49 Whig Representatives, and 23 Vans, which, with 11 majority in the Senate, makes a majority of 37 on joint ballot. Five counties yet remain to be heard from.

We have read the address of Charles Fisher to the Rowan Republican Central Committee on the subject of *Abolition;* endeavoring, by the basest sophistry, to identify Gen. Harrison with that party. From this first effort of Mr. Fisher in the Loco Foco cause, which he has espoused within the last twelve months, we think he bids fair to rival the notorious Dr. Duncan, of Hamilton county, OHIO, and establish for himself, not only a claim to his '*Choctaw Lands*,' but a niche in the temple of fame, which no honest man will ever envy him. The address occupies eleven columns of a newspaper, *six and a half columns of which are quotations from Abolition papers,* and the *proceedings of Abolition meetings,* thus furnishing for publication, in every Loco Foco paper in the State, (which are accessible to every *slave* that can read,) a mass of extracts, calculated in their very nature to lead to a spirit of insubordination, and which, if found in the possession of slaves, in the papers from which they were culled, would subject them to the strongest suspicions and the severest punishment. Can he be a friend of the South, then, who will deliberately write and publish within her borders, language of such a character which, if written and circulated by a stranger, would cost him his life? If Mr. Fisher or his party have proof that Gen. Harrison is at all identified with the abolitionists, let them come to the point at once, and show it by any *act, word* or *deed of his,* and not attempt to deceive the honest people, by arousing their fears, and basely asserting that he is the candidate of that party. To our mind, Gen. Harrison is as clear of that abominable sin as the South could desire him to be, and in proof of this, are not some of the most influential and talented men in the South, — some of the largest holders of slaves, who have as much at stake as Mr. Fisher, and whose means to acquire correct information quite as extensive,—are they not found the warm supporters of Harrison?—And do you think they would be if they were not satisfied beyond a doubt that Harrison is sound on that subject!

Mr. Fisher says in his late address, "that the schemes of the abolitionists aim directly at the overthrow of the political, social and religious institutions of the country." Let us examine, then, and see if we can discover who they are that are attempting these things. First. In the Fall of 1838 a meeting of the Loco Focos took place at Tammany Hall, in the City of New York, at which John W. Hardenbrook presided. An address and resolutions were adopted, which were highly applauded at the time by their newspapers. The following is an extract from the address:—

"*Anarchy is but a state of Transition.* It cannot exist as a permanent condition of things. The very nature of man renders social order inevitable. Even temporary confusion can occur only as a consequence to a previous infringement of the true principles of society. All the laws of Nature harmonize, and it is only when some of them are violated that convulsion ensues. If human regulations did not produce artificial and unjust distributions of property, a state of things could never exist in which property would be endangered. Where the avaricious few have so controlled legislation as to concentrate and perpetuate property in themselves, it is natural that they should seek to exclude from political power all who have no 'stake in society,' and that they should regard the plundered masses as hostile to such 'rights of property' and such a 'social order.' It is natural that they should distrust all whose sense of justice is not subdued by a participation in the spoil, and that they should tremble for their iniquitous possessions and the system which upholds them. But where society is constructed on just principles, such apprehensions are visionary and absurd. Convulsion is the struggle of nature with disease in the body politic, and can never occur when the system is in health."

The effect of such doctrines was soon seen, says the National Intelligencer, in the triumph of physical force over law and order, by which some of the ward elections in New York were signalized, in the seizure of the ballot box, in the prostration of an election in Bergen county, New Jersey, by a band of ruffians, with flags inscribed "Poverty triumphant," &c., and by similar scenes of violence, to which it is painful even to refer. In one of them, under the influence of the same feeling, an extensive flour store was broken open, and an immense quantity of flour taken from the possession of its owner.

Secondly. In the Democratic Review, which we were advised to study, by the Editor of the North Carolinian, and which is known and accepted as the organ of Mr. Van Buren in New England and elsewhere, we find the following, advocating *the abolition of the rite of matrimony:*—

"As yet civilization has done little but break and subdue man's natural love of freedom; but tame his wild and eagle spirit. In what a world does man even now find himself, when he first awakes and feels some of the workings of his manly nature? He is in a cold, damp, dark dungeon, and loaded all over with chains, with the iron entering into his very soul. He cannot make one single free movement. The priest holds his conscience, fashion control his tastes, and society with her forces *invades the very sanctuary of his heart, and takes command of his* LOVE. * * * Even that he cannot enjoy in peace and quietness, nor scarcely at all."

Thirdly. In another part of the same work, we find the most alarming doctrines on the subject of Religion,—no less a proposition than the complete and final destruction of every Christian denomination, Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and all. Hear him and take warning in time:

"For our part we yield to none in our reverence for science and religion, but we confess that we look not for the regeneration of the race from PRIESTS and PEDAGOGUES. They have had a fair trial. They cannot construct the temple of God. They cannot conceive its plan, and they know not how to build. They daub with untempered mortar—and the walls that they erect tumble down if so much as a fox attempt to go up thereon. In a word, they always league with the People's masters, and seek to reform without disturbing the social arrangements which render reform necessary. They would change the consequents without changing the antecedents, secure to men the rewards of holiness, while they continue their allegiance to the devil. We have no faith in PRIESTS and PEDAGOGUES. They merely cry peace, peace, and that too when there is no peace, and can be none."

"For our part we are disposed to seek the cause of the inequality of conditions of which we speak, *in religion,* and to charge it to the priesthood."

"But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy! The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the priest. The priest is universally a tyrant—universally the enslaver of his brethren—and, therefore, it is christianity which condemns him!"

"It may be supposed that we Protestants have no priests, but, for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic clergyman and a Protestant, as we know no difference of any magnitude in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant church and the Catholic church. * * Both ought, therefore to go by the board."

"We insist upon it, that the complete and final destruction of the priestly order, in every practical sense of the word priest, is the first step to be taken towards elevating the laboring classes."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be the interpreters of the Word of God. THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS!" * * *

"But none of your hireling priests, your 'dumb dogs' that will not bark. What are the priests of Christendom as they now are! Miserable panders to prejudices of the age, loud in condemning sins nobody is guilty of, but silent as the grave when it concerns the crying sin of the times; bold as bold can be when there is no danger, but miserable cowards when it is necessary to speak out for God and outraged humanity. As a body they never preach a truth till there is none whom it will indict."

And from another Loco Foco journal, (which has an extensive circulation,) published at Washington, perhaps under the very nose of the President, and which professes, in its "appeal to the true Democracy," to advocate the pure principles of the party, we find the following attack on the venerable Bishop Soule, and the members of the Methodist Church generally:

From the Political Reformer, August 22, 1840.

"The Federal clergy, true to their native instinct, are making a simultaneous effort all over the country, *to destroy our republican institutions. They have ever been the enemies of popular liberty, in all ages and in all countries;* they have ever been *the willing tools* of blood-thirsty tyrants in all past time." * * * "John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist hierarchy, once said, "we have no republicans in our church, and we never intend to have;" *a majority of the priesthood belonging to that denomination appear to be precisely of his monarchy-loving principles.* Bishop Soule has recently so far forgotten what was due to common propriety, as to write an electioneering letter in favor of Gen. Harrison."

Fourthly. The Democratic Review has proposed, in effect, to take away a man's property at his death, from his family, and give it to the public. Here is the proposition:

"The hereditary descent of property (is) an anomaly in our American system, which must be removed. A man shall have all he honestly acquires, so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. But his power over his property must cease with his life, and his property must then become the property of the state, to be disposed of by some equitable law for the use of the generation which takes his place. Here is the principle without any of its details, and this is the grand legislative measure to which we look forward."

Thus it will be apparent to all, from the facts above adduced, that the leading men of the Loco Foco party are "aiming directly at the overthrow of the political, social and religious institutions of the country," and consequently, as these are some of their *schemes, they* must be the abolitionists referred to by Mr. Fisher.

REASONS FOR DEFEAT.—It is amusing to hear the reasons assigned by the Federal Tories for their defeat in this State. The Standard charges the Whigs with corruption in all manner of shapes, while the Globe ascribes it to Mr. Morehead's being a Western man, and in favor of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the West. Hear what that paper says on the subject:—

"Morehead lives in the west, and is in favor of a western railroad, from Fayetteville west, (not yet located—a great advantage in that,) through or near the following ten counties, viz: Anson, Burke, Davidson, Guilford, Iredell, Montgomery, Randolph, Rowan, Rutherford, and Wilkes, which have given him 10,871 majority. Saunders, it is said, is opposed to it."

All this is very true, so far as regards Mr. Morehead's being in favor of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the West. But the Globe should have read the North Carolinian of the 1st August before it ventured to give the above as one of the reasons for defeat. According to that Democratic oracle, (the Carolinian,) *Gen. Saunders* is the friend of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, while Mr. Morehead is opposed to it. In that paper of the 1st August is an article addressed to the "People of Fayetteville, and the whole Cape Fear Country," from which we extract the following:—

"What will Mr. Morehead do to help you if you elect him? Is he not *tongue-tied* upon State policy; as Harrison is upon federal politics! What did he tell you he would do for the town and the Cape Fear country, when he addressed you at the town house? He has made speeches of four hours length, here, at Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Moore and Anson, and has totally omitted *even to mention* your portion of the State, as deserving public notice, and calling for his official aid and countenance, if elected!

"He talks long and loud about affairs at Washington—while he *cannot spare a word* for your immediate local interests.

"Are the interests of this town beneath Mr. Morehead's notice? Can he not spare *a word* from general politics, to bestow upon our *home affairs?*

"It is very remarkable that a candidate for Governor should be so taken up with his log cabin and hard cider politics, as wholly to forget, or wilfully neglect his own State, and particularly, this section of it.

"Now, John M. Morehead does not think this great State work so much needed for your town and county, worthy even of a passing notice, in his long speeches. If he had been the friend of this work, would he not have told you so? If he had it *at heart,* would he not have said *one word* in his speech, pledging himself to stand up for you, and your dearest interests?

"He is *mum!* His lips are sealed! And what are we to conclude, unless it be that he is *against us?*

"How stands Gen. Saunders the Democratic candidate, on this subject?

"He is fully committed, in favor of the policy of improving this part of our State. He is *thoroughly* and *heartily* with us. His memorial to the last Legislature, as one of the committee, appointed by the Internal Improvement Convention, praying the aid of the Legislature in our behalf, is as strong a public expression of his devotion to this part of the State, as can be required.

"Good people, of the town and the Cape Fear country, which will you support. The man who has pledged himself to aid in this great work, or the man who talks much on every thing else, and is completely *tongue-tied,* as to our Fayetteville and Western Rail Road?"

The reason advanced by the Globe is, we take it, rather a cut at the veracity of the organ of the party in this Town, and would go far to produce the impression, that the Globe believes the statements of the Carolinian only when it sees proper to do so.

As to the Globe, we would advise it to try again, and see if it can find no better reason for defeat. Let it look at the course pursued by the Administration in regard to the currency of the country,—thereby making war upon the interests of the farmers, the mechanics, and the laboring classes,—and see if there is not some better reason to be found in this than in the one it has alleged.

But if Mr. Morehead's being a Western man, and in favor of a Rail Road from this place to the West, has contributed so materially to the defeat of the Tories, how does it happen that the Whigs have increased their majority in the Legislature to such an extent? Perhaps the Globe will say that all the Whig members of the Legislature are Western men, and in favor of a Western Rail Road.

It is a well known and incontrovertible fact, that there never was an election in this State in which National politics was brought to bear to a greater extent than in the one just past. In no county, that we have heard of, was there a single candidate elected except on party grounds, and those who ran as *neutral,* taking neither side in politics, received, comparatively, no votes at all.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

At Nashville, Tennessee, on the 17th ult. a great Whig Convention was held, composed of Delegates from Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Mississippi, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Many of the most distinguished Whigs in the Union were present, among them Messrs. Clay and Crittenden, of Kentubky, Hopkins and Gayle, of Alabama, White of Indiana, Storer of Ohio, Hogan of Illinois, besides many others, who severally addressed the assembled multitude. Hon. E. H. Foster presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Some idea of the number present may be inferred from the remark of Mr. Clay, "that the meeting of *the Seventeenth of August* 1840, might be regarded as emphatically *the* Convention of 1840, since it exceeded, both in extent of numbers and the magnificence of its procession, the great Convention of the 4th of May at Baltimore."

Upwards of 4,000 persons at Newark, New Jersey.

At Batavia, Ohio, about 10,000 persons.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS OF VAN BURENISM.—Twenty-four citizens of Bridgeton, Maine, who supported Van Buren at the last election, have come out with the declaration that they will support him no longer.

Eleven citizens of Norridgewock, Maine.

One hundred citizens of Carroll county, Ohio.

Forty-one citizens of Arcadia, Wayne county, New York.

Twenty-one citizens of Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland.

Forty-seven citizens of Wheeling, Virginia.

We have been politely favored with statements of the votes at the different precincts in Anson and Montgomery counties, which we subjoin, as follows:

ANSON COUNTY.

	Gov'r. Morehead.	Sen. Saunders.	Commons. McCollum.	Commons. Winston.	Commons. Hammond.	Sheriff. White.	Sheriff. Burgan.	
Wadesboro',	162	47	77	145	152	53	109	90
Beverly's,	52	47	29	48	48	54	27	65
Sharp's,	27	2	12	25	23	2	21	4
Clark's,*	72	00	38	72	69	00	69	2
Morven,	95	10	44	92	93	11	85	18
Smith's,	101	21	45	97	97	22	81	33
Diamond Hill,	37	29	23	39	32	34	31	34
Cedar Hill,	48	24	44	48	46	25	39	29
Ratcliff's,	62	12	35	62	58	17	46	23
Lanesboro',	91	16	51	91	85	16	93	13
Meltonsville,	89	33	69	99	85	34	86	34
Burnsville,	75	12	52	70	69	13	66	20
Grassy Creek,	18	60	18	21	17	67	20	64
Hamilton's,	28	53	23	34	27	51	28	51
Gordon's,	39	5	21	37	37	5	37	5
Beaver Dam,	27	6	21	27	25	7	25	6
Rogers,	42	31	34	43	35	37	52	15
Bevin's,	35	14	32	37	30	21	27	23
	1100	422	658	1079	1029	470	942	528

*This Precinct is composed of Whigs entirely, and the 2 votes given in the Sheriff's Election were from another beat.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Gov'r. Morehead.	Gov'r. Saunders.	Senate. Montgomery.	Senate. McCallum.	Commons. Lilly.	Commons. Pemberton.	Commons. Worth.
Rock Spring,	58	30	36	27	50	62	39
Cochran's,	30	31	23	30	27	47	28
Stony Point,	141	12	76	9	112	94	51
Morgan's,	100	2	60	5	18	18	97
Centre,	61	18	38	7	67	59	5
Harris's,	133	11	91	9	78	28	125
Old Hickory,	72	3	51	1	73	69	14
Allmond's,	92	4	80	2	72	71	23
Lawrenceville,	65	0	27	0	50	50	18
Criscoe's,	53	4	37	3	52	51	5
Duffey's,	62	9	43	9	55	48	26
Dutch Creek,	52	3	40	3	37	41	29
Fork,	71	2	31	1	3	2	70
Fur's,	58	10	36	7	55	47	10
Saunder's,	54	0	36	0	46	42	11
	1102	139	706	113	795	789	551

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"MONTGOMERY COUNTY, August 21.

"The Whigs of this and the adjoining counties will do their duty in November. I have been a close observer of the elections for the last 20 years, and I have never seen the people so united, and determined to vote for "Tip and Tye," the halcyon days of Gen. Jackson not excepted."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"MISSISSIPPI, July 25.

"I know that it will afford you some pleasure to learn, that the cause you have so long laboured to promote, is prospering in this the stronghold of modern Democacy. That the Hero of Tippecanoe is gaining in Mississippi, is beyond a doubt. In this county alone he has gained fifty or sixty votes, and I think the Whigs of Mississippi have awoke from their slumbers, and will finally redeem the State."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Sarah Sealey, of Robeson county, was very suddenly killed, a few days since, by a horse. The horse, says our correspondent, "being suddenly frightened by some mischievous boys, ran off, and coming in contact with her, ran over and killed her, leaving her with a broken arm and shoulder;—her head was dreadfully bruised and torn." She lived to the age of one hundred and three years, being able to travel to see most of her neighbors, and was returning from a neighbor's house when this unfortunate event occurred.

DEMOCRACY *versus* FEDERALISM.—We have frequently heard Van Buren men endeavoring to argue that their party had no Federalists in their ranks. We cut the following from an exchange paper, deeming comment unnecessary:—

"The Cambridge Times of the first instant says: "On yesterday Col. R. M. Johnson, vice president, passed through this place, escorted by the Cadiz band, a federal locofoco concern, with BLACK COCKADES in their caps." Boys do you hear that! Who are the federalists—who now wear an insignia of their federalism!"

"The paragraph copied by the Fayetteville Observer and credited to the Wilmington *Advertiser,* relating to the franking of a private letter by General McKay, should have been credited to this paper, where it originated, and where the responsibility solely belongs."—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Our friend of the Chronicle will excuse this mistake of our *Devil,*—mistakes will sometimes occur in the best regulated families.

Our Senators.—Some of the Loco Foco papers in the North seem under the impression that Messrs. Brown and Strange have not resigned. It is stated in the "New York Era," that they sent on their resignations, but Gov. Dudley returned them, on account of their being addressed to the Legislature instead of him. This report originated thus, we presume: The mail containing the resignations in question caught fire from the sparks of the locomotive, and many packages were almost entirely burnt—and among them, that in which these letters were. They were so much injured, that Gov. Dudley returned them in order that fresh copies might be sent. This was instantly done by our Senators, and their resignations are now in the archives of the State, where they will remain until the Legislature meets. Our Senators notified the Governor that they had retained copies of their letters for publication. Accordingly, they appeared in the Van Buren organ of this City, almost simultaneously with their receipt at the Executive Office. The object was, evidently to make a direct appeal to the people, and get up an excitement, under the effects of which, it was hoped the State might be carried for Van Buren. But it was no go. The bantling of our Senators fell still-born, and Oh! the ungratefulness of party, their former admirers are now charging Messrs. Brown and Strange with being instrumental in the Waterloo defeat of Van Buren & Co. to this State!—*Ral. Reg.*

A Witness called.—At a recent Locofoco meeting at the Exchange, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Wm. Wilkins, the Administration candidate for Congress, made an address to the people, in the course of which he contended, among other things, that the sub-Treasury scheme, with cash duties on foreign products, would be better for the manufacturer than the best tariff. And with a view of supporting these positions, Judge Wilkins called on the Messrs. Bakewell, and other manufacturers, of Pittsburg, to express their opinions on the subject. The following is the reply of Messrs. Bakewell & Co. to this call. They are among the most extensive and experienced manufacturers in that Western Birmingham, and their testimony, called in support of the sub-Treasury scheme, is clear and conclusive against it:

To the Hon. Judge Wilkins:

SIR: Having heard that in your address from the Exchange steps, on Friday evening last, you appealed to our firm, amongst others, whether the sub-Treasury scheme, with cash payments of duties, would not be better for the manufacturers than the "best protective tariff," and not doubting your desire to have every erroneous impression corrected, we beg leave to observe, that, although the latter would, as far as it went, be favorable, the operations of the former will be highly injurious to them.

It will paralyze the enterprise of the manufacturer, and the ingenuity of the mechanic, by diminishing the demand for their products. *It will oppress the industrious Farmer, by greatly reducing the prices of his produce;* and *it will bring down the wages of the laboring man so low* as to deprive him of the means of obtaining many of the comforts he has been accustomed to enjoy.

Manufactures flourish best when the farmer, the mechanic, and the working-man, are doing well.

In no country with which we are acquainted, possessing only a metallic currency, does labor meet its just reward; and the inevitable tendency of the sub-Treasury law is to bring into operation the anti-democratic principle of making the "poor poorer, and the rich richer," and is totally opposed to that of "promoting the greatest good of the greatest number." We remain, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

BAKEWELL & CO.

AUGUST 17, 1840.

Gen. Edney.—This son of the Mountains has been favoring the Virginians with specimens of his untutored eloquence. Some of his figures are very quaint and striking, and some of his illustrations exceedingly happy. For instance, in describing the peculations of Swartwout and Price, and their flight to Paris, among other pungent observations, he thus concludes:—*Ral. Reg.*

"Now our Judasses are conscience seared, steeled over until they are impenetrable as the Alpine rocks —their only destre is to rob their country and get away as fast as possible. As the Poet hath it

"With thee my bark, I'll swiftly go
Athwart the foaming brine;
Nor care what land, thou bear'st me to,
So not again to mine.
Welcome, welcome, ye dark blue waves!
And when you fail my sight,
Welcome, ye deserts, and ye caves,
My native land——Good night!"

Our University.—It always gives us great pleasure to hear of the flourishing condition of this Institution. At this time, the number of Students is greater than at almost any preceding period. So steady and rapid an increase, since Gov. Swain took charge of the Institution, speaks well for his administration of the affairs of the College.

At the late Commencement of this Institution, the following Degrees were conferred, but were not noticed in the accounts published of the Exercises, viz: The Degreeof A. M. was conferred on James G. Womack, M. D. of Pittsboro', Rev. John Paisley, of Caswell, and John H. Haughton, Attorney at Law, Pittsboro.' And the Degree of A. B. on Walter W. Pharr, of Cabarrus.

Raleigh Register.

The Sea Island Cotton Crop in Georgia.—We are informed that the Caterpillar has made its appearance on St. Simons' Island, & also on some plantations in Camden County.

We know not when our Sea Island Planters are to see good times again. The last few summers have exhibited all the alternations of drought, tempest and flood, which the delicate Sea Island plant cannot withstand. One consequence of these short crops is inevitable, and that is a rise in the price of this staple—*Sav. Republican.*

A Respectable Beet.—Judge Dick brought into our office the other day, a sugar beet weighing 9 pounds and measuring 2 feet in length. It is a huge luscious looking vegetable—well calculated to console a Van Buren man who has just received one *beat* of another color, more than he wanted. A printer is always said to be thankfull for *small* favors, and we assure the Judge that we are equally sensible of obligation for *large* ones.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The Steamer *Huntress,* intended to take the place of the North Carolina, in the line between this Port and Charleston, arrived here from the North on Thursday last.

Wilmington Chronicle.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 18.

Movement of Troops.—We understand that the 8th Regiment, Col. North, now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, below this city, have received orders to repair immediately to Prairie Du Chien. The cause of this sudden movement, we understand, grows out of the conduct of the Winnebago Indians. A short time ago they were removed by General Atkinson to the west side of the Mississippi. Since the troops left they have all returned to their former lands and refuse to return back to the lands assigned them. It is quite probable that some difficulty may yet grow out of the unwillingness of some of the chiefs to migrate. The troops leave to-day or to-morrow.

The Eighth was ordered to Jefferson Barracks to recruit before going to Florida. We understand that a large number of them are on the sick list. They have had but little time to recover from the fatigues they have lately undergone in the North, removing these same Indians.—*Republican.*

The "Coalition" and its fruits.—When Mr. Calhoun abandoned his principles and coalesced with those whom his organs had described as "Rouges and Royalists," his friends predicted that his influence would unite the whole South in the support of Mr. Van Buren. We have now an opportunity of testing their sagasity and judging of the extent of his popularity! Of the few members of Congress whom he seduced to follow him in his unprincipled apostacy, Mr. Fisher of North Carolina was one, Mr. Lewis of Alabama another. Van Burenism has been beaten 3300 votes in Fisher's district, and 700 in Mr. Lewis', where Mr. Lewis has been omnipotent! A short time will still farther illustrate the abhorrence in which that Coalition is held, by consigning the three Georgia members who deserted with Mr. Calhoun to defeat and retirement! *How* much more clear sighted are the mass of the People, and how much firmer to principle, than trading politicians are willing to suppose them.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Brilliant Locofoco Argument.—The Locofocos held a large Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, last week, at which, finding themselves unable to answer the impregnable facts and arguments of Mr. Grund's German paper, which was in the hands of many of his countrymen, they collected all the papers they could find, and honored them with a public burning. This is genuine locofocoism. Its only hope of success is based on its success in putting out the light of truth. Such proceedings augur well. To adopt the language of the New York Commercial, it brings to mind the days of Henry the Eighth and the bloody Mary, when the Bibles were seized by the officers of the Goverment through the land AND BURNT! No other measure could so rapidly have advanced the cause of the great and glorious reformation of that day; and we are mistaken if like proceedings do not produce like results at the present day. Go on, gentlemen office-holders! If you cannot answer the FACTS and ARGUMENTS of the Whigs, YOU CAN BURN THEM.

Mr. Van Buren's Army Bill!—There is one feature in the Army bill so strongly recommended by the President, which seems to have escaped the notice of most persons. Every man between the Ages of 20 and 45 is to supply himself with equipments which will cost at least $12,50 or perhaps $15, except THE OFFICE HOLDERS who are excluded! Each poor man is to bear a heavy DIRECT TAX but the fat Office-holders are to pay NOTHING!—Each private Citizen is also to be marched hundreds of miles at the will of the President, whilst the OFFICE HOLDER, is sitting comfortably by his fire side! In other words, the People are to pay the taxes and fight the battles, while their *servants,* the OFFICE HOLDERS, are fattening from the Public Crib!—What say you to this Farmers?—*Raleigh Register.*

Suicide.—Mrs. Brooks, wife of the Rev. Warren Brooks, of Chatham County, hung herself on Friday last.

A Curious Fact.—The elections in Alabama occurred on the third of the present month. On the 20th there were a number of counties of the State not heard from in Wilmington.—On that day we had intelligence from London, via Halifax, (Novia Scotia,) and Boston, of the third, the same day on which the elections of Alabama took place. Alabama is four hundred miles distant, and London four thousand.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Infamous.—The Globe heads an article INFAMOUS, which contains a statement that some of the merchants of Kentucky are offering four dollars for the crop of hemp if Van Buren is re-elected, and six dollars if Harrison is chosen. We see nothing *infamous* in such a conditional offer. Men offered five thousand dollars for a ship on the stocks in the begining of 1815, if war continued, and ten thousand dollars if there should be peace. Such an offer was based on mercantile calculations; and Mr. Van Buren's Oswego lands will rise fifty per cent. in value the very day on which it is ascertained that its owner loses his present office, and an offer for the property, founded on that condition, would not be *infamous,* but rather the evidence of a knowledge of business and a wish to meet contracts.

U. S. Gazette.

Test of Locofoco Falsehoods.—The Vicksburg Whig says:—The quantity of falsehood in a locofoco statement may be measured with tolerable accuracy by observing the nature of the evidence brought forward to sustain it. If it has a tolerable good foundation, a mere assertion is considered sufficient; if it has a very slight one it is bolstered up with certificates; but if it has not a portion of truth about it they swear to it.

A Pretty Figure.—The array of ladies on the Whigs side of politics is likened by Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, to the "rainbow of hope adorning the storm cloud of political strife."

MARRIED,

In Rowan county, on Thursday, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, the Rev. J. D. LUMSDEN, of the North Carolina Conference, to Mrs. ELMIRA BRANDON.

Near Berlin, Tippah county, Miss., on the 30th June, by the Rev. W. L. McAlister, Col. F. T. LEAK, of North Carolina, to Mrs. MARTHA JANE LOCKE, relict of the late Hugh Locke, and daughter of the Rev. Booth Malone.

In Simpson county, Mississippi, on the 23d July, by the Rev. John G. Parker, Capt. NEEDHAM W. LEE, formerly of Chesterfield District, S. C., to Miss JANE CAMPBELL, late of this county.

DIED,

On Saturday last in this county, GREEN VAUGHAN, aged 26 years, a worthy and respectable man.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 26th ult., Mr. NORMAN McLEOD, aged 93 years. Like a christian he stretched out his hand and bid farewell to his friends, exclaiming "I shall soon be in the arms of my God." He left one son, besides many friends, to mourn his loss, by whom he was much beloved.

COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 2.

Brandy, peach,	50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	9 a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Corn,	50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4 a $5½	Sack,	$2¾ a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	9½
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

For Sale.

AN elegant sorrel HORSE, large and well broke to the Harness.

—ALSO—

Saddle, Bridle, Martingales, &c. Apply to C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840. 13-3w.

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the remaining part of a two horse wagon, at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four and six horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

September 1, 1840. 13-1mteow4w

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Hallock's Family; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for three Notes of Hand, made payable to Wm. M. Johnson of Moore county. The first one, I believe, is due on the 9th April, 1841, and was drawn for $100, with interest from date, the 9th April, 1839, with a credit of $25 20,—if said Johnson has put the credit on said Note. The other two Notes, one hundred dollars each, are dated 9th April, 1839, one due 9th April, 1842, the other 9th April, 1843, with interest from date. Securities on all three of said Notes, Jeremiah Brewer and George Brewer, and James Caviness witness. As the above Notes were fraudulently obtained, and no value received, I am determined not to pay them to the said Johnson or any other person. his

BENJAMIN ✕ BREWER.
mark.

Chatham county, July 20, 1840. 11-4w

Bacon, Sugar, &c.

FOR SALE AT MY AUCTION STORE,

1000 LBS. assorted BACON,
1000 lbs. North Carolina Bar Lead,
5 hhds. prime Sugar.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

August 8, 1840. 10tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all cases of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 18, 1840. 11-4w

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 16, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale, 75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' ✕ Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon for $70. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, delivered next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired. Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 93

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.

SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to the regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines or medicines prepared and attended to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Ladies' Calf, Seal, Kid, Morocco and Prunella SHOES and SLIPPERS. Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's Leather and Morocco BOOTS and SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY.

August 4, 1840. 9t f

SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Lodging, Breakfast and Tea, at Mrs. E. A. Ochiltree's, Sand Hills, 2 miles from town.

August 18, 1840. 11-3w

A Negro Woman for sale at Auction.

ON MONDAY, September 7th, will be sold at Public Auction, 1 NEGRO WOMAN, aged 31 years, a good house or field servant. Sale at the Court House at 12, M.

A. KIMBALL, Auc'r.

August 18, 1840. 11-3w

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, a general assortment of PAPER, consisting of Printing Paper, Factory Wrapping Paper, (large size,) Wrapping Paper, (common size,) and Writing Paper, ruled and plain, all of which is offered for sale on very favorable terms.

IN STORE,

A FULL SUPPLY of Porto Rico and St. Croix Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rio and Java Coffee, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, Swedes and English Iron, Liverpool and Alum Salt, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

B. ROSE.

August 16, 1840. 11-3w

A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the Subscriber will open in this town, a School for Boys, where the various branches of English and Classical Studies will be taught. The charge for Tuition will be $10 25 per term, for all engaged in Classical studies and the higher branches of English, or $41 per annum. For the ordinary branches of English studies the charge will be $8 25 per term, tuition in all cases to be paid in advance, and no student received for less than a term. The year will commence on the 5th of October, and close early in August, with no intervening vacation except an occasional recess of a few days. No deduction will be made for absence unless by special agreement. Having taken a commodious house, the subscriber will accommodate a number of boarders at $140 per annum, including lodging, room, fuel and lights.

SIMEON COLTON.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1840. 11-4w.

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Coffee and Sugar.

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE, prime,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,

Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1840. 8tf

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness. Apply to

C. J. O.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out-Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 18 9. 96tf

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Force, accompanied by the voice,	55	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and clenses morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the healthy vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and simples for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have myself testified from my own experience, and from the effect of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory in Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, as Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, superior costiveness and irregular state of the bowels. These complaints neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box, as may enable any one to be their own physician. They are prepared by him as the compositions of an eminent Physician who has successfully treated and cured many complaints in both Europe and America.

JOHN H. FEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for liver attacks that I ever have used. I have also many recruits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

ARE [illegible] have now become a [illegible] the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and [illegible] talness, are levelled without distinction. [illegible] town and country are alike filled with [illegible] The palace and poor-house alike [illegible] tures. In all climates, under all temperatures they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert the unattended by age or situation. They are simple their preparation, mild in their action, thorough their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Scorbutic, and may be justly considered a *Universal Remedy*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Flatulency, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Foul Breath, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundiced or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a mild but effectual and yet an aperient is needed. They are [illegible] mild in their operation, producing [illegible] griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.